

clean the system and purify the blood; effective as a remedy or cure for pains in the back, scanty urine, too frequent desire to urinate, depressed and tired feeling, aching limbs, restlessness at night, irritability, continuous thirst, pains in the groin, sediment in the urine, burning sensation, backache or weak back, irritation of the bladder; effective as a preventive of serious troubles, such as gallstones, gravel, diabetes, and Bright's disease; effective as a remedy or cure for kidney and bladder troubles and as a preventive of kidney diseases in women; effective as a remedy or cure for excessive discharges, leucorrhea or whites, and sediment in the urine; effective to assist the kidneys in passing off uric poison from the system, and to relieve dragging pains, aching joints, and irritated and inflamed parts due to the presence of such poisons; and effective to ease aches and pains in the region of the kidneys and bladder, and to enable the kidneys to pass off the poisons that cause irritation and inflammation in the bladder and urinary tract.

Analysis of Chambers' Cold Tablets showed that they consisted essentially of acetanilid, and plant drugs including a laxative plant drug. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "No Bad Effects", borne on the package labels, was false and misleading since it contained acetanilid, which might produce bad effects. Said article was alleged to be misbranded further in that statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the package label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it would be effective as a treatment or remedy for la grippe; effective as a remedy for coughs, and to relieve the cough and the feverish conditions usually associated with colds; and effective to arouse the liver and all the secretions to action.

Analysis of the Help Nature Tablets showed that they consisted essentially of phenolphthalein, and plant drugs including a laxative plant drug. Said article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements borne on the box labels, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "For * * * Dyspepsia. * * * Better Than Pills for Liver Trouble * * * For the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Blood."

On October 26, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26774. Misbranding of Silver Crown Hair-Scalp Tonic. U. S. v. 69 Bottles, 65 Bottles, 69 Bottles, and 18 Cases of Silver Crown Hair-Scalp Tonic. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38108, 38276, 38277, 38905. Sample nos. 66598-B, 11871-C, 11872-C, 12152-C.)

A circular enclosed in the packages containing this product represented that it contained no alcohol, when it did contain alcohol; the packages failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol that it contained, and the packages and the enclosed circular bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On August 4 and September 14, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 134 bottles of Silver Crown Hair-Scalp Tonic at Providence, R. I., and 69 bottles at West Warwick, R. I. On January 5, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cases of such article at New Bedford, Mass. It was alleged that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 26 and April 8, 1936, by the Silver Crown Remedies Co., from Kingston, N. Y., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article showed that it consisted essentially of water, alcohol (from 1 to 1.6 percent by volume), quinine hydrochloride, glycerin, and small quantities of iron compounds, sodium compounds, sulphates, perfume, and coloring material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that the statement "containing * * * no alcohol", appearing in a circular enclosed in the packages, was false and misleading in that it did contain alcohol; (2) in that the packages failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein; (3) in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle labels and contained in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was capable of producing the effects claimed in said statements: (Bottle label) "Tonic A scientific remedy guaranteed to be effective when applied to the scalp for Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Falling Hair, Eczema and other Scalp Conditions. * * * Apply daily until the condition lessens, then every other day until

the condition begins to cease. Thereafter apply a couple times a week until the scalp condition has been sufficiently checked"; (circular) "Tonic A guaranteed scientific remedy for application in slight or severe cases of excessive Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Scaly Scalp, Eczema, Falling Hair and other scalp conditions. * * * highly beneficial in preserving the hair and scalp. * * * its medication counteracts the unhealthy scalp condition * * * producing a healthy scalp. Silver Crown is excellent for Eczema too—it's healing."

No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered on September 2 and October 5, 1936, and February 8, 1937; and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26775. Misbranding of Parkelp. U. S. v. 12 Packages of Parkelp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38288, 38289. Sample nos. 4936-C, 4937-C.)

This case involved a circular which contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effect.

On September 12, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 packages of Parkelp at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 19, 1936, by Philip R. Park, Inc., from Chicago, Ill., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of plant material (chiefly kelp), yielding ash containing compounds of chlorine, potassium, sodium, calcium, phosphorus, and iodine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effect, borne on a circular enclosed in the packages, were false and fraudulent: "Aids Digestion. If you suffer from weak stomach, indigestion or intestinal sluggishness due to lack of food minerals, Parkelp will help you. Parkelp is Nature's own concentrated Sea Food which provides in the diet these food minerals needed for the 'chemistry of digestion'." Thousands of people are now using Parkelp regularly because they have found that it solved their problem. Give Parkelp a fair trial (3 to 4 weeks) and we are confident that you, too, will feel a new vigor, a new lease on life."

On October 28, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26776. Adulteration and misbranding of glycerin, arsenic trioxide, phenol crystals, sodium borate powder, powdered borax, aromatic spirit of ammonia, sodium biphosphate, zinc oxide, liquor cresolis compositus, and lemon extract. Misbranding of vanilla extract, syrup of hypophosphites, hydrogen peroxide solution, oil of cottonseed, and Good's Dog Soap. U. S. v. James Good, Inc., and John J. Cram. Pleas of nolo contendere. Judgments of guilty. James Good, Inc., fined \$300. John J. Cram given suspended sentence and placed on probation. (F. & D. no. 33867. Sample nos. 41451-A, 41452-A, 50633-A, 56687-A, 58845-A, 61146-A, 62165-A, 62170-A, 62182-A, 62200-A, 62517-A, 76402-A, 3382-B, 3912-B, 4013-B, 4503-B, 4663-B, 5080-B, 26099-B, 38558-B.)

This case involved the following products: Glycerin, arsenic trioxide, phenol crystals, sodium borate powder, powdered borax, aromatic spirit of ammonia, sodium biphosphate, zinc oxide, and liquor cresolis compositus, products recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but which differed from the standards laid down in that authority and were not labeled to show their own standards; lemon extract that was deficient in lemon oil and contained less alcohol than declared on the label; vanilla extract that was short in volume and contained less alcohol than declared; syrup of hypophosphites, hydrogen peroxide solution, and oil of cottonseed that were short in volume; and Good's Dog Soap the labeling of which contained false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 11, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against James Good, Inc., a Delaware corporation trading at Philadelphia, Pa., and John J. Cram, factory superintendent of said corporation, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, between the dates of May 11, 1933,